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The Nursery Trade Journal of America

AMERICAN FRUITS

For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

Vol. VII

DECEMBER 1907

No. 9

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PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, ROSES
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MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA in large quantities as usual.

Some Figures—It is estimated that there are imported
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will be satisfactory. It is now my intention to make the growing of Grape
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First, second and third grades.
Largely hardy sorts

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Carolina Poplar

6 to 8, 8 to 10
and 10 to 12 feet.

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Apple Grafts put
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View of No. 1 Apples. Ready for Planter. 2100 Trees to the Row.
On Grounds of Des Moines Nursery Co.

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1 year—2 to 3, 3
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Dealers complete list of wants

Packing and other facilities unexcelled

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Large Stock this Season in

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SURPRISE PLUM ^{Ever Grown}

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Send for our Semi-Annual Trade List

The Jewell Nursery Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1868)

LAKE CITY, MINN.

American Fruits

Chief International Journal of the Nursery Trade

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. VII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1907

No. 9

"THE RAGGED QUEEN OF JAPAN"



Courtesy "The Rochester Herald."

General View of One Side of the Chrysanthemum House, Showing Varieties that are Well Known

The reign of the "Ragged Queen of Japan," which opened with the first sharp breath of autumn and continued until well after Thanksgiving day, was in its glory at the Highland Park conservatories in this city (Rochester) during last month.

In these conservatories there were 1,500 parent queens in a half dozen shades of purple and lavender, with white and an occasional maroon and some variegated effects. Of these 1,500 potted chrysanthemums, each had from one to a half dozen blossoms full blown. There were between fifty and sixty varieties, which made a sea of beauty beneath the glass coverings, and was altogether the finest display of its kind that has ever been shown in Rochester.

This inside garden belongs to the public and it was a source of gratification to those

who labored long and patiently to bring it to the state of perfection attained, that so many persons availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the conservatories which the blossoms were at their best. All who did so were well repaid, for the exhibit included familiar specimens of the common or garden varieties and many others that bear high sounding names—names that are as Greek to the general public but of great interest to nurserymen—that were the result of much work on the part of those who brought them to perfection.

Chrysanthemum culture has been in vogue only a few years comparatively, in this country, but so well has the plant responded to cultivation that it has repaid by its beauty many times the trouble and the cost that have been expended on it.

The chrysanthemum in all its splendor and beauty is first cousin to both the aster and the daisy, which humble origin may account for the blushing droop of even the most glorious of them, and the ragged petals that show artistically against the stem of the proudest of the race.

Of the nearly sixty varieties at Highland Park, the nearest to perfection to the lay eye is the Appleton, which is the largest and the yellowest of all chrysanthemums. Its petals curl upward and tightly until at the height of its beauty it is as compact as a rose. There is an almost-rival of the Appleton in another specimen not quite so large, not quite so perfect, not quite so yellow, but for all that a very desirable chrysanthemum. It is so young it has not been named, but this omission will be rec-

(Continued on page 181)

WHERE THE NURSERY INDUSTRY LEADS

Story of the Beginning and Growth of the Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries from a Ten Acre Plot of Leased Land to 500 Acres of the Choicest Ground in Tennessee—How the Proprietor, Mr. J. C. Hale, Has Succeeded in Building up a Large Trade—Mr. Hale's Prominence in the Political and Social Life of His Vicinity.



Packing and Shipping Building



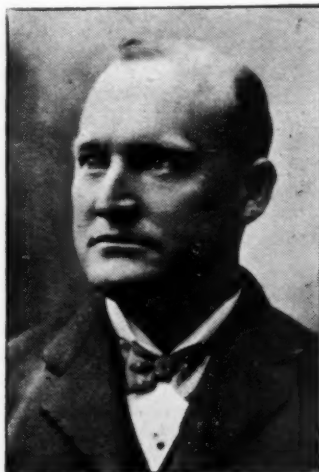
Barn and Teams of Tennessee Wholesale Nursery

The leading industry of Franklin county, Tennessee, is the nursery business. It is said that the industry supports more labor and expends more money toward the stimulating of local arteries of trade than any other one line of effort in that locality. It was but a few years ago when the adaptability, prolific productiveness in the favorable climate in Tennessee towards the production of nursery stock, was known. Once discovered, however, rapid progress was made, particularly in Franklin county, and it is said that locality now ranks among the first for the production of a superior grade, healthy, clear-cut, hardy nursery stock of every variety.

Residents of Franklin county are becoming enthusiastic and say that nowhere on the American continent is there produced a better grade than that of Franklin county, Tennessee, nursery stock, and that it has become such a magnet that high authorities from all parts of the United States visit that section to investigate and make purchases.

Singling out as an example and as one of the more successful nurseries in that county mention should be made of the

Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries, representative views of which are produced with this article.



Mr. C. J. Hale

The proprietor, Mr. J. C. Hale, well known to nurserymen of the country, began in 1897 with ten acres of leased land,

on which he grew for the first year's trade 200,000 peach trees. Seven years later he occupied 500 acres of the choicest land in Franklin county and placed upon the market 4,000,000 peach trees during the fall of that year and the spring season of 1905.

Mr. Hale believed in specializing and devoted time and efforts almost entirely to the development of the peach trees. Not until two years ago did he take up, with any seriousness, the cultivation of other trees. At that time he began the cultivation of apple, pear and cherry, and is now in a position to place upon the wholesale market—to which only does he cater and supply—about 4,500,000 peach, apple, pear and cherry trees which he believes will evidently be distributed into all parts of the United States and sections of Canada. The central quarters for the Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries are located just east of Winchester, Tennessee. During the busy season Mr. Hale employs about 125 men, and during the dull period of the year the force is cut to from fifty to sixty-five men.

Mr. Hale keeps on hand a great many

(Continued on page 182)



White Budding Crew—June 17, 1907



Colored Budding Crew—June 17, 1907

FORESTRY TOPICS

FRANCE'S FAR-SIGHTED POLICY IN FORESTRY

France has under way a far-sighted forest policy which will require two centuries before the work reaches its greatest efficiency. The plan covers the reforestation of vast tracts of denuded land and the work is in the hands of 4,000 trained foresters in the pay of the Republic and a large number of men employed by the communal governments.

Consul General R. P. Skinner tells how this work is being done by a great nation keenly alive to the necessity of doing it, and determined that it shall be done well, though years and centuries are consumed in the doing. Colbert, in the reign of Louis XIV., exclaimed: "France will perish for lack of wood," and his prophecy was coming true a century and a half later when the French people waked to the peril which threatened them, and called a halt.

Their forests were vanishing as are those in the United States to-day, but the depletion had gone even farther than it has yet gone in America. France commenced protecting and restoring its wooded areas nearly a century ago, and has stuck to the task ever since, but so much yet remains to do that Mr. Skinner says in his report:

"The work is slow. It will require probably 200 years to bring it up to its maximum effectiveness. But the time is foreseen when existing damaged forests will be reconstituted, and when all the waste spaces will be replanted to the point of proper proportion to insure the conservation of the water supply, and to furnish the timber and wood required by the population. The effect upon private landowners of this public work has been most salutary. Where absolutely bald mountains have been replanted, very surprising local results are now visible to all observers. This is especially true in the Hautes Alpes which had the unenviable reputation of being the poorest department in France, and is, in fact, one of the few from which the United States has received several thousand French immigrants. There are now many artificially planted forests in this department of 25 years' standing, and in the bottomland below conditions have so improved that a state of general prosperity prevails."

The plan of the French foresters is comprehensive. It embraces the care of forest land, planting of trees, fixation of dunes near the coasts to prevent the drifting of sand upon agricultural land, correction of mountain streams, regulation of pasture land, utilization of water in pastoral and forest regions, and the surveillance of river fishing and fish culture. This comprehensive service extends to every part of the Republic.

The area of the National Forests of the United States exceeds twenty-fold the national and communal forests of France, but the problems are the same. France has been longer at the work and when it began its forests were in a worse condition than ours are now, but not worse than our privately owned forests will be if present methods continue.

Consul General Skinner concludes his report with this suggestion to those in America who have shown sufficient interest in the matter to write him on the subject:

"If correspondents could penetrate, as the writer has done, the almost inaccessible mountain villages of this country, and there discover the enthusiastic French forester at work, applying scientific methods which can not come to complete fruition before two or three hundred years, they would retire full of admiration and surprise and carry the lesson back to the United States."

GREAT ADVANCE IN STATE FOREST WORK

"Forest work carried on by the states made greater advance during 1906 than in any previous year," is the encouraging report of the Forest Service in reviewing the principal achievements of the year in forestry for the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. "More than 20 states now have forest officers, and 10 have state forest reservations. In 5 states—Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin—the removal of mature timber from state forest lands is now permitted, a provision which is a fundamental principle of forestry."

"The Delaware State Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Forest Service, has made a study of forest conditions on which to base recommendations for a state forest policy and plans of management for different stands of timber and different classes of land."

"On July 1st a forester was appointed by the newly created Maryland board of forestry. A portion of the autumn was spent in making a reconnaissance of the forest lands of the state."

"A state fire warden and 70 township wardens have been appointed in New Jersey under the law which became effective July 1, 1906. The fall season was remarkably exempt from serious fires. At the beginning of the year 1907 a state forester was appointed, who will give assistance to private landowners, give courses of instruction to teachers, and co-operate with the state fire warden and with the Forest Park Reservation Commission."

"Within the boundary of the Catskill Preserve in New York there are 92,798 acres of state lands and 483,412 acres privately owned; the total area of the Adirondack Preserve is 3,313,564 acres, of which the state now owns 1,347,280 acres."

"Under the law of 1905 the superintendent of forests was able to patrol the state preserves efficiently during the dry season at small expense. To supply stock for planting in the preserves the state maintains 3 large nurseries for conifers in Franklin County and 1 for hardwoods in Ulster County, in the Catskills. The three Adirondack nurseries combined have a capacity of a million 3-year-old transplants per annum. One of these, the Saranac Inn Nursery, was established by the state in 1903 and the others, Axton and Wawbeek, were first established by the Cornell College of Forestry and were placed in

charge of the state forest commission in the spring of 1906. Five plantations, embracing an area of 1,500 acres, have been planted. In 1905 and 1906, 50 acres of pines and spruces were planted by the seed-spot method with encouraging results. Broadcast sowing last March of white pine, red spruce, and balsam was not satisfactory. An interesting experiment is being conducted with 5 species of Siberian conifers—pines, fir and larch—to determine their fitness for planting in the North Woods.

"The state nurseries of Pennsylvania were doubled in size in 1906, and now comprise 51 acres at Mont Alto, the location of the state forestry academy, three acres in Tioga county, and three acres in Huntingdon county. Last spring 160,000 white pine seedlings were set out, and 400 pounds of white pine seed is to be planted this spring. For the two years beginning June 1, 1907, the legislature appropriated \$600,000 for the purchase of forest lands, and \$25,000 for the examination of titles to lands purchased; \$80,000 for the road and school fund in townships having reserved lands; \$182,000 for work upon the reservations, and \$40,000 as the State's two-thirds share of the cost of extinguishing forest fires throughout the state. The Pennsylvania is the first railroad company to appoint a forester to supervise the care and planting of forest lands. Already 500,000 trees have been planted, and 681 acres of land near Altoona, Pa., will be stocked with chestnut and white oak in the next two years. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. will plant 378 acres in Carbon and Schuylkill counties, Pa., with chestnut, European larch and Scotch pine. The Delaware & Hudson Co. was led by the results of a co-operative study with the Forest Service to appoint a forester to look after the extensive woodlands of the company and attend to the planting work. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. has been investigating how mine props may be made to last longer through impregnation with creosote by the 'open-tank' treatment. The results of this treatment are so satisfactory that plans have been made for the erection of a plant with a capacity of about 800 cubic feet a day, with which to continue the treatment on a commercial scale. This work has shown the economy of the open-tank treatment and encouraged its wider use."

The article, "Progress and Forestry," illustrated, of which the above is an extract, has been issued together with a directory of forest officers, associations and schools in pamphlet form. It can be had upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY WILSON ON FORESTRY

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture, delivered an address at Syracuse, N. Y., October 24th, on the "Unproductive Farm." Among other things he touched upon during his remarks was the preservation of the present forests, and the need of planting for forests of the future. We quote in full

[Continued on page 185]

TWO TYPES OF STORAGE CELLARS

Interviews we have had with prominent nurserymen and letters from our correspondents indicate to us that there is a growing desire among nurserymen to provide themselves with better storage cellars. There was a time when nurserymen thought that most any kind of a structure answered the purpose, but the saving in stock from the use of modern buildings has fully convinced the more progressive that the cellar is one of the most important features of the nursery business.

The Des Moines Nursery Co., located at Des Moines, Ia., has just completed a storage cellar which they consider to be ideal for their business. It is not what one may call a large cellar, having a capacity for about 250,000 trees. It is a frame building with 14-inch concrete foundation. On top of the foundation was placed a top of "2x12," and on the outer edge of this was spiked "16-foot 2x4's" with insulated

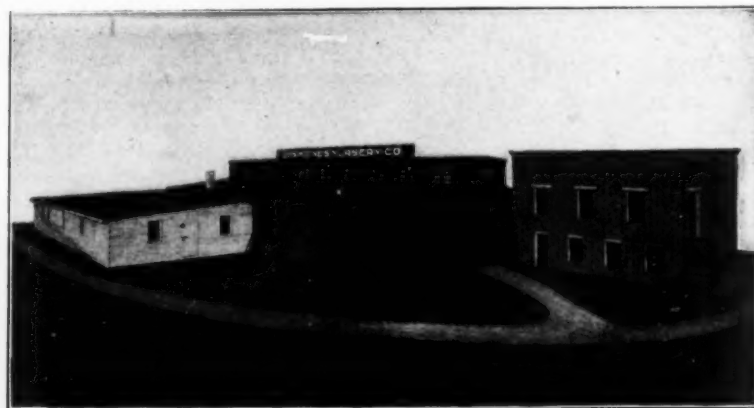
stoves in case the temperature drops unusually low. The stock is ricked in the building like cord-wood with a reasonable amount of shingle tow in the roots, and has always kept in the very best possible condition.

On this page are shown views of the buildings of the Des Moines Nursery Co.

A CELLAR BUILT IN A HILL

On this subject of storage cellars we publish a paper read by J. M. Underwood of the Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minn., read before the last annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen at Detroit. We also publish cut showing the cellar, referred to in this paper, in the course of construction:

Experience has demonstrated that it is profitable and pleasant to have a storage cellar



View of Packing House, Sheds and Grafting Rooms, where over 500,000 Trees are Handled Every Season.

paper and weather boarding on outside. On the inside of 2x4 uprights" were placed five-eighth inch sheeting which was then covered with insulated paper. Two-by-two's were then spiked on to this opposite the "2x4's", of course, followed by sheeting and insulated paper as before, and the same method kept up until the inner edge of "2x12" was reached. The wall when completed, as may be seen, had four intervening air spaces.

The roof was built practically in the same manner with but three air spaces instead of four.

A 12-foot drive through the center of the building provided double windows for lighting on each side. These are built by erecting in each side six-foot studding with windows every four feet, similar to the arrangement frequently seen in the buildings of lumber dealers and others, with walls properly constructed between the windows.

The company found that frequent ventilation was very necessary and installed "12x18-inch" ventilators arranged every twenty-five feet on each side of the building just above the foundation. Corresponding ventilators were also fixed in the upper sides of the "Texas" between the windows on each side of the driveway.

The building, as constructed, is said to be practically frost-proof, but nevertheless arrangements have been made for

in Minnesota, and it is doubtless just as desirable for other sections of the country. Usually there is time in October and November to dig and store nursery stock of all varieties, ready for spring shipment. The ground is in better condition for digging than it is in the spring and there is more time in which to do the work. To have all or a part of your stock dug in the fall prolongs the spring season, for you can ship both earlier and later. It also helps you to work more rapidly and accomplish more in the hurrying spring time than if you had to do all the digging in the spring. The most desirable features of a storage cellar are, uniform temperature and a large capacity. It must be frost proof and heat proof. It should be so constructed as to be durable and fire proof.

To obtain these conditions The Jewell Nursery Company built a storage cellar twenty-five years ago 57x127 feet, and the past season have added to it with a cellar 100x200 feet. The first cellar was covered with a tar and gravel roof and has served an excellent purpose, although it was altogether too small; and, being built in the days when lumber was available at a reasonable price, the posts, beams and roof boards were all made of pine. This has now become so decayed that we are replacing it with a concrete roof. These cellars are built in a gravel bank, adjacent to our packing and shipping buildings and opening to the east, setting back from the brow far enough so that the only space exposed is the doorways. The new cellar is 12 feet in the ground at the sides and ends.

The excavation was made with scrapers, and a part of the dirt piled up near by, while some was used in front to widen out the approach. The walls are made of stone, quarried on the place only a mile from the cellar. In the west half we left enough sand and gravel to make

the concrete for the posts and roof. This was screened so that we could get the right proportion of—three parts sand, two parts gravel and one of cement.

Beginning on the west end we put in the foundation for the posts. These were made of concrete 3 feet square and 18 inches deep, and 14 feet by 18 feet apart. We used forms for the concrete 3 feet on the bottom and 2 feet on top, and 18 inches deep. Holes for rods were made in each corner. The next step is to build forms for the posts and roof.

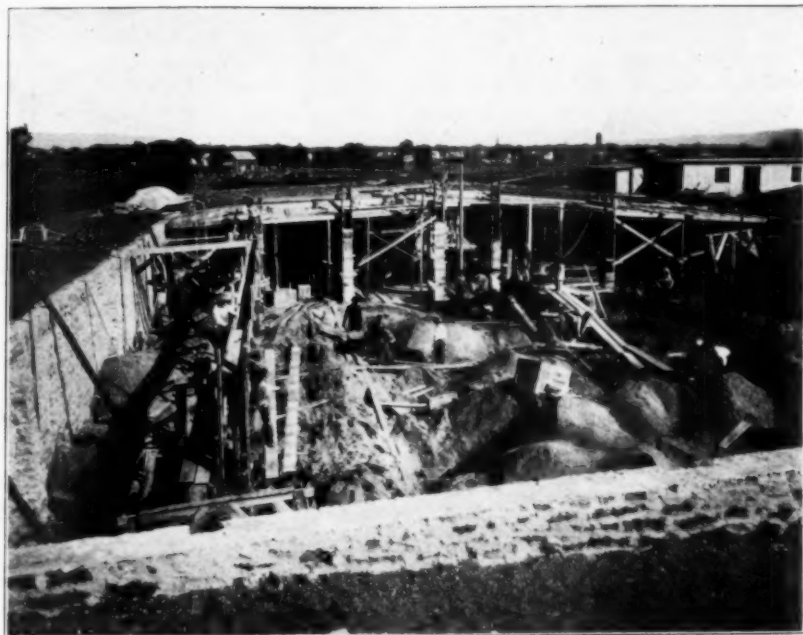
For the posts we used planks placed on end reaching from the foundation to the beams. Two of these planks were cleated together and these formed two sides 14 inches apart; then nail boards 14 inches long on one side, thus making three sides of the form. On the fourth side nail boards at the bottom 4 feet high to receive the first concrete. A three-quarter inch steel rod is placed 1 inch from each corner in the holes made for them, and the four are fastened by short lengths of three-quarter inch band iron, looped at the ends so as to slip over the rods and thus connecting them. These are placed at intervals of 3 feet apart from the bottom to the beam. The rods should be 2 to 3 feet longer than the post and bend over into the beam. The forms for the beams are made of 2-inch plank and joined to the forms for the posts. Our beams were 10 inches wide and 18 inches deep. Between the beams we put in 2x8 joists 2 feet apart, supported by temporary 4x6, resting on temporary posts. Anything can be used, either sawed or cut in the woods. The top of the joists come 1 inch below the top of the beam and over the joists is covered with boards. These can be rough or smooth as you like. For a cellar it is just as well to be rough and the concrete will look like the boards. These boards should come even with the top of the beam. In the beams place 5 1 1-4 inch rods, made with hooks on each end so that they can be hooked together. Three of them are to lie straight, resting on small 1 inch blocks, and two are to be bent so as to form a truss. You are now ready for the concrete. The posts should be filled as soon as the forms are up and allowed to harden for a week. Then fill the beams and cover the roof. A mixing machine is indispensable. You cannot afford to mix by hand. We found the Baldwin Mixer of Waterloo, Ia., very satisfactory and reasonable in price. Be sure to use enough water so that the concrete will run well and settle into place. If it is too dry it will not make a smooth surface, and is liable to crumble after the forms are removed.

In filling the beams pour in enough concrete so that with hooks you can raise the three straight rods up one to three inches from the form and rest them in the concrete. When one section of the beam is full, begin at one corner and cover the roof. Put on 2 inches of concrete and then lay on one-half inch rods 9 inches apart. These should be long enough so as to lap over the beams a foot or more, and each section of these rods should lap each other a foot. Let the concrete and rods lap over the stone walls, and on to the ground 1 foot. Set up a 5-inch board on the ground to retain the concrete until it is set.

Removing the forms: After allowing the forms to remain for a week or more, they can be easily removed by knocking the temporary posts out at the foot and allow the beams and joists to fall. The boards can be removed without much injury to them. The forms for the posts and beams can be pried off and the cellar is complete.

Lighting: We put in forms for three skylights at equal distances in the center of the roof. These are 8 feet square and are built up 18 inches above the roof. On top of these we built a back to the south 5 feet high, and the ends to the east and west, then put on windows, extending from the top of the backside down to the base of the north side. This will allow the light to enter, but the slant all being to the north, the sun cannot shine into the cellar but little. We like these lights so much that we wish we had put four more windows in on each side of the roof, which would have been sufficient to light the cellar, and we would not need to use

(Continued on page 177)



Concrete Storage Cellar of the Jewell Nursery Company in process of construction. Walls up and concrete work beginning at further end. Dimensions 100 by 200 feet, walls 18 feet.

the electric light but very little. To provide for electricity we set cast iron inserts for receiving bolts on the boards before the concrete was put on. Then when the boards are removed bolts can be inserted to which strips of wood are bolted. The electric fixtures can then be screwed to these strips.

The outside of the roof was painted with hot pitch, which was to turn water and prevent its soaking through the concrete. The pitch is so hard that it will crack and one part of coal tar to three of pitch would improve it. We are informed that if we had plastered the roof with one part cement and two parts sand and troweled it smooth it would have turned the water and answered the purpose better than pitch and tar.

To protect the roof from severe cold we covered it with 3 feet of straw. As we only completed the roof in October there was not enough time for it to dry out thoroughly, or we should have put on cinders and sand to keep out the cold. This we shall do this season and cover the surface with good soil and seed it down to grass.

Filling the cellar: We prepared to invest several hundred dollars in material to make overhead tracks to convey cars on three alleys in the cellar, but before we had time to install it our fall digging began and the first trees that went into the cellar was a four-mule team of three-year-old apple. We found it easy to drive down the center alley with the team, unload and turn around and drive out and it solved the question of how to take stock into the cellar as well as how to take it out in the spring. Beginning the middle of October, running two diggers, one with six and one with eight mules, with men to pull and grade, and teams to draw to the cellar we were unable to fill this splendid storage in the month before it froze up.

The roots of trees should be moist when they are corded up and every other layer should receive a small amount of damp excelsior, shavings or moss on the roots. If this is not done there is a tendency for the stock to dry out in the center and bottom of the ranks of trees. We found that the heat from the ground would raise the temperature which we controlled by opening the doors. We use oak poles set in the bottom one foot to separate the different varieties and ranks.

Recapitulation: An underground cellar is preferable—First, to secure even temperature; second, for durability; third, for insurance against fire; fourth, it is just as convenient as one above ground; fifth, it insures sound sleep seven nights in every week.

Cost: Excavating	\$1,015.00
Quarrying stone	650.00
Drawing stone	560.00
Masons	1,500.00
Labor on roof	1,897.93
250 barrels of lime	110.26
560 barrels of cement	1,065.20
55,845 pounds of iron	1,263.04

22 barrels of pitch	94.19
Use of lumber, etc	375.00

Total \$8,530.62

To this must be added grading, covering the roof with earth and finishing the work left in the fall on account of cold weather, which will bring the total to about \$10,000.

Anyone wishing more explicit information as to building, would do well to correspond with Joseph Congdon of Minneapolis, Minn., Onida Building.

MORE LAND FOR FRUIT

Wenatchee, Wash., Nov. 20.—A party of Seattle men, including Judge Burke, L. C. Gilman, Alex Stewart, W. C. Coulter and Elmer Richenbach, have incorporated a concern known as the Columbia River Fruit Co., and have acquired the 180-acre tract three miles up the Columbia river from Wenatchee known as the Roy Pullen place. The tract will be set to assorted fruit trees this fall.

NUT GROWERS CONVENTION

The sixth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association was held at the Jamestown Exposition September 26-28th. It was attended by interested parties from eighteen states, which shows that the industry is gaining rapidly in all parts of the country. It was a most enjoyable and profitable meeting to all in attendance.

A marked feature was the increased number of state and national experiment station workers who actively participated in the deliberations which provide for the enlargement of the influence and usefulness of the body.

The Secretary's report of the meeting follows:

In point of numbers present the meeting was not much, if any larger than that at Scranton, but it surpassed the Scranton gathering in several respects, particularly in the area of territory represented; eighteen states and the District of Columbia having representatives in attendance. Another marked feature was the increased number of state and national experiment station workers who actively participated in the deliberations.

While the pecan came in for its due share of attention, the hickory nut, the walnut and other nuts of the central part of the country

came in for a full share of time and consideration. New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania all had enthusiastic walnut growers present, and Dr. Morris, of New York, ably championed the shagbark hickory.

The programme was varied and the addresses able and practical.

Many inquiries have been made regarding the delay in publishing the proceedings of the Scranton meeting. This was explained in the Treasurer's report. It will be remembered that the 1906 convention advised that expenditures be kept within the available cash resources of the association. This report showed that many members had not paid their annual dues and that the funds at command were inadequate to meet the expense of publication. This led to a resolution asking every member to obtain, if possible, another member, while the Secretary was instructed to collect accounts as far as practicable at once. A resolution also provided for bringing the attention of our work to allied interests with a view to securing larger membership and greater advertising patronage for the forthcoming proceedings.

In the election of officers the only changes were among the state vice-presidents. The standing committees in some cases were slightly rearranged, but the special committees were continued as they all reported commendable work. This was particularly true of the Publicity committee, which is being given substantial support by the nut nurserymen.

A feature of great promise is the plan being formulated for work at state experiment stations. This is to be actively taken up through the state vice-presidents, some of whom have already made substantial progress in organizing co-operative work.

The nut journals came in for commendation for their work, and the special committee on these publications will be heard from in the near future.

The convention was composed of able and influential men who have studied the matter of nut culture from various viewpoints, scientifically, horticulturally, and commercially. All were imbued with a spirit of satisfaction with the substantial progress now being made and with confidence of a bright and profitable future.

The next convention goes to Chattanooga, Tenn., on a date to be fixed by the Executive committee, which will permit nuts of all kinds to be exhibited to the best advantage.

PECAN GROWERS ORGANIZE

Coleman, Texas, Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the principal owners of pecan timber of this county, the Coleman County Pecan Growers' association was organized with J. P. Morris as president and B. F. Robey as secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. The association has for its purpose the handling and final disposal of this important product and the membership is enthusiastic over prospects. The association has on hand about two cars of nuts at present.

E. M. BUECHLY, Greenville, O., Nov. 13.—I enclose you \$1.00 for subscription to AMERICAN FRUITS. Your paper is a good live one and should be in the hands of every active nurseryman.

T. C. THURLOW, West Newbury, Mass., Nov. 11, 1907.—I enclose one dollar for subscription. I read AMERICAN FRUITS with interest every month and find much valuable information in every copy."

An apple weighing one and a half pounds and measuring fifteen inches in circumference has been grown in one of the large orchards of northern Idaho. The apple was sent to a Dayton, Ohio, man by the immigration agent of a western railroad.

Agents of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Department are going through that state lending assistance to the farmers and fruit growers in the work of spraying fruit trees. The agents are also giving instructions in the newest methods of spraying.

E. H. Harriman is to spend \$1,000,000 for the erection of three fruit cooling plants for handling fruit to be shipped over his lines. One of the plants will be located at Roseville, Cal.; another at Colton, Cal., and the third at Las Vegas, Nev.

AMERICAN FRUITS

An international monthly Nursery Trade Journal, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, covering every branch of the industry. A Business Journal for Business Men.

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E. J. SEAGER

H. C. GOODWIN

Chief International Publication of the Kind

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Single Copies,15

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 25th of the month previous to date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds, of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

Rochester, N. Y., December, 1907

NURSERY ASSOCIATIONS

American Association of Nurserymen—President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen—President, J. A. Lopenan, Enid, Okla. Terr.; secretary, C. E. Garce Noble, Okla. Terr.

Canadian Association of Nurserymen—President, E. D. Smith, Winona; Secretary, C. C. R. Morden, Niagara Falls.

Connecticut Nurserymen's Association—President, John S. Barnes, Yaleville; Secretary, Frank E. Conine, Stratford.

Eastern Association of Nurserymen—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, F. E. Grover, Rochester, N. Y.

Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, W. D. Ingalls, North Yakima, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonnison, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—President, Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga.; Secretary-treasurer, A. I. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.

Tennessee Nurserymen's Association—President, J. C. Hale, Winchester; secretary, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, E. W. Knox, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Western Association of Nurserymen—President, A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City.

West Virginia Nurserymen's Association—President, W. A. Gold, Mason City; secretary, R. R. Harris, Harisville.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

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Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Transportation—F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kans.

National Inspection Law—Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.

Program—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Publicity—J. M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Mo.

Exhibits—Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.

Arrangements—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

Entomology—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.

Editing Report—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mutual Fire Insurance—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

Judge Eugene Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; T. J. Ferguson, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Entomology—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa.

National Council of Horticulture—Charles J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Arrangements—Charles A. Igenfritz, Monroe, Mich.

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"A WORD TO THE WISE"

Up in northern New York, whence we came, the country that produced "Eben Holden" and of her homely philosophers, there lived, in our boyhood days, an old man who gleaned most of his worldly knowledge from the study of man and nature instead of books. This character—for he was a character—could tell you the name of every tree in the forest, every plant in the field, every animal that roamed over the field and through the woods. His sayings were household maxims. Among other things the writer once heard him say:

"A proposition that ain't wuth boostin' ain't wuth much."

This is the first part of the text upon which we propose to write a sermon editorial concerning AMERICAN FRUITS.

We have in AMERICAN FRUITS a proposition that we believe is worth boosting, and we are going to boost it. So far as in our power lies, we shall make each succeeding number a little better than its predecessor. We are going to make it so valuable to nurserymen that they will be looking for the next number as anxiously as the small boy looks for the coming of vacation time along about the last of May. We shall endeavor to make it a trade paper of the highest standard. Incorporated within its columns will be articles of a technical nature when there is a call for such articles.

We will follow the reports of the agricultural departments of the different states of our own country and those of other countries. We will make digests of those reports that affect nursery interests so that the busy nurseryman may get the benefits of the experiments conducted in the behalf of horticulture. We will do this in order that he may get the gist of things without going through a mass of detail. We shall keep in touch with nurserymen everywhere and keep our readers informed of all the news of the trade. We shall ever keep on the lookout for new ideas that will be beneficial to the nursery business. We shall devote ourselves to fruit tree interests, supply information on ornamentals, nut bearing trees, shade trees, and trees as applied to forestry. As to forestry let us say we are in hearty sympathy with the work accomplished and policies planned by Gifford Pinchot, the government forester. Forestry means much to the nurserymen who grow trees other than of the fruiting variety, and that is why we shall do everything possible to aid Mr. Pinchot and nurserymen interested. We propose to go through the world of horticulture and nurserydom with a fine tooth comb and every particle of information we may gather will be given to our readers in a concise, readable manner. So much for boosting!

Another saying of our friend up North runs something like this:

"You can't get the best of the other feller by knockin'. Let him do that and ye'll find that every knock's a boost!"

Right in this saying our readers will find the future policy of AMERICAN FRUITS. There will be no senseless criticism of those who may not agree with us or who may go out of their way to give us a knock. We are not going to take the time to go out of our way to knock anybody, but stick mighty close to the straight and narrow path of our own business. If any one has any criticism to make of us the columns of this journal are open to

him and if we reply we will count one hundred and repeat the twenty-third psalm before answering; and our answer will be courteous and to the point. If we are in the wrong we will say so; if we think we are in the right we'll stand by our guns until the last grain of powder has been ignited, and we have run out of matches.

"If a man knows his business and the man he's dealin' with knows he knows it, he's goin' to get the best of the bargain every time and there ain't no chance for failure."

Upon this maxim, with the story of a successful business man as an illustration, we base the conclusion of this sermon, if you wish to call it such.

One of the most successful men of our acquaintance is a manufacturer whose business is rapidly crowding up towards a volume of \$2,000,000 annually. It is needless to say that he has been attentive to business and a hard worker, but other men in the same line have been just as attentive, worked as hard and worried a great deal more. For many years this man made regular trips on the road, thus keeping in touch with his trade. He also adopted the plan of holding sessions for consultation with his salesmen twice yearly. His force now numbers twenty men and each one is invited to express himself freely at these meetings. These men all command good money. They have salaries that are not large, and their compensation comes largely from commissions on sales. Since his withdrawal from a regular route of his own he has made it a practice to take trips into various territories with the regular representatives, thus broadening his own acquaintance with his customers and informing himself as to conditions and requirements. His activity in all these directions has not been spasmodic but systematic and success has rewarded him.

One other thing he has done more thoroughly than most busy men and that is he has read his trade papers from cover to cover each week, for they are weeklies. The caller at his home will find on the table in his den the current numbers of these journals. He says that they have proved of incalculable value to him, and that he has followed up hints, suggestions and pointers with most profitable results, at the same time keeping posted on all affairs pertaining to the trade. His interest has not been so much in technical articles pertaining to his industry as in the news and general information features.

It has been his custom to advertise liberally, also, carrying a page in two or more publications continuously. But to quote his own words:

"We believe in supporting these papers well because the more patronage they have the more valuable they can be made by the publishers. We get direct returns to be sure, but the indirect returns in the shape of trade news are what we need most, and we gladly carry advertising for both reasons."

Now all that has gone before in this little sermon of ours may be a broad hint, and we hope it will be so considered. We know there are hundreds of nurserymen who do not appropriate to themselves the full value of AMERICAN FRUITS and who fail to advertise or even subscribe.

If this effort of ours does not bring in some subscriptions along with advertisements we will have more to say about it next month and the next month and the next month. In fact:

"A proposition that ain't wuth boostin' ain't wuth much."

"You can't get the best of the other feller by knockin'. Let him do that and ye'll find that every knock's a boost!"

"If a man knows his business and the man he's dealin' with knows he knows it, he's goin' to get the best of the bargain every time and there ain't no chance for failure."

TENDENCY TOWARD A HIGHER PLANE

The concluding words of one of the reports published in our November number sounded so pleasant a note as to deserve special emphasis. They ran as follows: "We are glad to report a general disposition to elevate the nursery business to a higher plane; a better system and standard of grading, improved methods of handling, etc., being employed, an aim to produce less, but better trees, asking and receiving a satisfactory price, in keeping with the advance in all other lines. The planting acreage is being kept within bounds, fewer people planting who do not know the nursery business and never will. This is, we are sure, a change which will be welcomed by all."

We are glad to repeat the above here and have no doubt that nurserymen everywhere will endorse the sentiment expressed. We heard a man well known in the business make a most flattering comment the other day and wish to do our part in spreading good tidings.

It occurs to us, too, that the American Association and other organizations of nurserymen through their meetings, discussions and publications have exerted an influence in the right direction, and are deserving of more general support from nurserymen. Line up, gentlemen, line up, and have a part in these important factors for elevating the nursery business.

NURSERYMEN AND FORESTRY.

We have received many letters of a complimentary nature for publishing in our November issue the article by C. Forbes-Lindsay on the life and work of Gifford Pinchott, forester. We have also been complimented on our editorial in which we urged nurserymen to do what they could in letting their representatives in Congress know that they appreciate the good work being done by the forestry department. In fact, we have received letters from many saying that they would pass the word along. We are much gratified at the reception given our editorial and realize that what we said was received in the same spirit in which we said it—for the good of the nursery business. More and more are nurserymen seeing the profit that lies in the development of stock that some day will be part and parcel of the great forests of the future. The great forests are to return. There is room on this big globe for trees just as much as for other things. There's a place for everything. Great oaks from little acorns grow. Great forests will be developed from seedlings, and the nurserymen are going to furnish the seedlings.

TREES IN THE CITIES.

Each succeeding year finds municipalities throughout the country passing ordinances and laws whereby more money is being spent for the acquirement of land for parks and the

improvement of land already obtained. It has been said that God made the country and man made the town. Men originally came from the country and they are going back, which is simply a mode of expression to convey the idea that the people will have their parks and breathing places. Nothing adds more to the beauties of a park than trees and flowers. In truth, the trees and flowers are the parks. Park superintendents realize this, and that is why they are constantly on the look out for flowers and trees suitable for park planting. The realization is also coming to those in charge of parks that from the nurserymen they can obtain better shade trees, flowers and ornamentals at less expense and trouble than they can develop them themselves.

But the demand on nurserymen for trees for park planting does not stop with the park superintendent. Beyond him is the man of wealth who is rounding his country place into a state of perfection by planting trees. Then there is the city man who wants one or more shade trees and possibly a hedge for his city home. Naturally these people turn to the nurserymen for stock and suggestions. Have you the stock and suggestions to offer when the demand comes?

AS TO NUT EATING.

In reading over the minutes of the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association we are reminded of the pertinent fact that more people are coming to realize that in the nut they have an element in the daily diet that has been overlooked and neglected. The public now realize that the nut is one of the most nourishing foods given us by nature. Some call nut eating a fad. This is wrong. It is simply the result of investigation and experiment, which show that instead of being a luxury the nut is a necessary factor in the food problem.

THE PRICE OF BEEF.

You have undoubtedly read of the drop in the price of beef. The price went down 10 per cent. Not very much, but as the song goes, "every little bit helps." At the same time you may have noticed that the prices of fruit are high and may go higher. The fruit grower has reaped a rich reward this year, and when it comes time for him to buy his nursery stock you should keep this fact in mind. You should also recall that the price of nursery stock had changed but little during recent years, while the nurseryman has been compelled to pay more for help, more for land, more in freight rates, more in commissions, in fact more for everything connected with his business. It seems high time that he should do justice to his business and himself by asking more for his stock. It is no more than fair that nurserymen should receive a slight advance in price for next spring's stock over what they received last spring.

BETTER PRICES

In last month's issue of AMERICAN FRUITS we made a brief reference to what the reports from nurserymen throughout the country showed. Further study of these reports show the following facts:

First, that the prices on trees are higher and that there is a material upward tendency

in general of prices. The price of apple is likely to advance to where it belongs being about 20 per cent. higher this year. The spring will find the price of apple more advanced, and this is as it should be. Every thing points to a good spring business and good profits even with the advanced cost of labor. We are going to agitate advanced prices in all nursery stock for next year, in the hope that they will rule higher a year from now as compared with last and this year's prices.

We would not be surprised to see plums take a jump before spring, and get the same firmness that is now found in apple and cherry.

IS THIS TRUE?

We give space to the item below, printed in the Lacon, Ill., "Democrat," in the hope that some of the better informed nurserymen will make reply:

"When the earlier settlers got into this country as soon as they could get the land ready they set out orchards. At first the trees were mostly seedlings, and while they bore prolifically, the fruit was very sour as a rule, as well as small. Later comers set out grafted fruit. The trees grew rapidly and the fruit was fine, and wherever an orchard of those days is now found the fruit is a treat. The purchaser got what he bought, no crab-apples for rambos, but good, honest trees, true to name. And such delicious fruit! Rambos in the fall, Romanites, Belleflower, Pippins, Summer queens—it makes the mouth of the old men water to think of them. Now they have the Ben Davis that has no taste to speak of; the Mann apple that grows big and rots on the tree, and a lot of other ones not worth mentioning, that are a fraud and snare. But perhaps the soil or something has changed, making the apple of the present unlike that of long ago."

FRUIT TREES SCARCE IN INDIANA

Reports at the Indiana Bureau of Statistics show that there are not so many fruit bearing apple trees in that state this year as there were in 1905. The number this year is 4,070,980. The number in 1905 was 4,222,078. There is also a decrease in the number of plum trees in the state. The number of peach trees is nearly 400,000 less than in 1905. It is said that a good apple orchard is a novelty in Indiana. Is there not a chance for nurserymen to increase the activity of their agents in that state?

In another part of this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS will be found an article with reference to the growing of apples in Texas. It will be noticed that complaint is made that one of the chief causes for failure is the fact that varieties not suited to soil and climatic conditions have been selected. It seems to us that here is a chance for the nurseryman. It would require very little study and observation to determine the kinds of apples suitable for Texas. When it has been found that a certain variety does well in Texas push that variety in that state. This rule also applies to other states. By following out such a system satisfactory results may be secured in all parts of the country. Success to the fruit grower means larger returns for nurserymen.

IN NURSERY ROWS

NURSERYMEN AT FLOWER SHOW

That nurserymen played an important part in the Chicago Flower Show, held in that city November 6-12th, is shown by the following taken from the "American Florist":

The nurserymen's exhibits were in all cases excellent. The Peterson Nursery, Chicago, made an interesting show. The garden it represented was entered by a rustic covered gateway, over which bittersweet and clematis climbed; it was enclosed in front with hedges of privet and *Berberis Thunbergii*, and backed with variegated weigela, oaks and sumachs. Among the most prominent shrubs we noted the nannyberry (*Viburnum Lentago*), the Japan quince in fruit, the winterberry, the holly-leaved *berberis*, the winged strawberry tree, various dogwoods and the wild rose finely berried. Douglas Sons, Waukegan, Ill., put up a very fine collection of specimen conifers in great variety, consisting of spruces, pines, arbor-vitae and a variety of dwarf junipers. The English yew was also well shown. The scheme was a woodland with a clearing and a snowy path leading up to what looked like a rustic shooting lodge.

We have seldom seen so finely grouped or elegant a display as that from Swain Nelson & Sons Co., Glenview, Ill., and Chicago. The shrubs were elegant and lightly and tastefully arranged in long, sweeping borders. Fine in its autumn dress of bright color is *Spirea colossa* Froebeli, a decided improvement on *S. Anthony Waterer*, while the stems of the golden and red dogwoods were highly colored and very beautiful. *Viburnum nudum* has leaves of the deepest red, in shape like a peach leaf, but thicker and more substantial. This is a grand shrub and perfectly hardy in Illinois. There were also specimens of the English alder, *Prunus Pissardi*, *berberis* in variety, including *B. ilicifolia* and *B. aquifolia* (mahonia) buckthorns, and the pretty *Symphoricarpos vulgare* (coral berry) in fine fruit. Pretty specimens of the Irish juniper and the Swiss mountain pine were also shown. Klehm's Nursery, Arlington Heights, Ill., had an extensive display of trees and shrubs in great variety, bordered by privet hedges, and an interesting lot of fruits, fresh and bottled. Strawberries in November are at least unusual, and in the bottles were characteristic fruits of Lombard plum, Victoria and South Star currants, Hyslop crab, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Winter Nelis and Bartlett pears and Duchess of Oldenburg apple. There was also a fine display of conifers.

Back of the beautiful landscape already referred to, Vaughan's Seed Store had two large and one smaller groups of all the best trees and shrubs, including many fine species of good habit, *Rhamnus* (buckthorn), and a great variety of berried plants, including fine specimens of English holly. The dwarf Chinese privet (*Ligustrum Chinense*) was well shown, also several well trained fruit and weeping trees. Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson showed a plant of *Cryptomeria* 10 feet high that she brought from Japan in 1896, when it was in a tiny pot, also shown, and a photograph of the

place where the tree was found. This exhibit was very interesting and in marked contrast to the old thuya shown by J. Rosenwald, Chicago. One is an illustration of what culture can do in 10 years; the other of what repression can do in some hundreds.

THE SEEDLESS PEAR

From time to time AMERICAN FRUITS has received communication with reference to seedless apples. Now comes one from Hood River Oregon, on the seedless pear. We quote it in full that nurserymen and those interested may form their own conclusions:

Hood River, Or., Nov. 15.—(Special).—A discovery was made yesterday by A. L. Ma on, vice-president of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, that may take rank with the greatest horticultural feats of Luther Burbank, the wizard of Santa Rosa, Cal. It consists of a pear, well developed in every way, large, of fine quality and flavor but absolutely seedless and coreless. The fruit was examined by some of the best known fruit growers and horticulturists at Hood River and many others and is pronounced the most wonderful example of entirely seedless deciduous fruit ever seen or heard of. Unlike the seedless apple, the Ma on seedless pear, as it has been named, is a perfect one, being from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 inches in height and 4 to 5 inches in circumference.

Mr. Ma on's discovery caused widespread interest and considerable excitement when exhibited at Hood River to-day and many would not believe that the pears were without seeds or cores until he cut several of them open and convinced them. In fact, he destroyed about a peck of this wonderful horticultural find in order to make good his statements. It is said by nurserymen and fruit growers that Mr. Ma on has not only made a wonderful discovery in horticulture, but also a very valuable one for himself if it should prove that the pears are seedless every year.

In telling the story of his discovery Mr. Ma on stated that the tree on which they grew was bought for a Clapp's Favorite, and is but three years old. Last year it had but few pears on it and little attention was paid to them except to note that they bore much later than that variety is supposed to.

This year, however, it had several boxes of large, fine fruit and in being prepared for canning one of the pears was cut open and to the astonishment of Ma on's wife, had no seeds in it. Thinking this was just a freak on the part of one pear, Mrs. Ma on cut open another which also had no seeds or core and called Mr. Ma on's attention to the fact. Hurriedly he cut open a half a box of the fruit and found it all seedless and coreless, and not being posted on pears, as apples, he came to town to discover if any one knew of a similar incident.

None could be found among either growers, shippers or students of horticulture and the pear was pronounced not a Clapp's Favorite, but one of unknown variety that gives every evidence of having in some way performed what mankind has been trying to do for years, grow seedless deciduous fruit that will be equal in flavor and quality of that with core and seeds.

APPRECIATED

"American Fruits" is the name of a periodical published in Rochester in the interest of the nursery trade. Its handsome appearance and the high quality of its contents give evidence that it is well patronized. Nurserymen do not need to be told how to grow plants, trees and shrubs, but they do need information concerning the activities of the trade, which can be secured only through a live paper devoted to their industry. And for the

same reason agricultural newspapers like the "Farm Stock Journal" are needed by the general farmer.—"Farm Stock Journal."

FIGHTING THE CODLING MOTH

Prof. A. L. Melander of the Washington State College reports remarkable success in his efforts against the codling moth in the orchards of that state. Orchards sprayed under his direction yielded nearly 100 per cent. of clean fruit. The details of his methods are given in the following article taken from the Spokane, Wash., "Review":

"A dozen trees taken at random in two Wenatchee orchards were stripped of their fruit and looked over carefully for the ravages of the codling moth. As a result less than one worm was found to each thousand apples, making it practically 100 per cent. of clean fruit, the best record that any one has ever obtained."

This is the statement made by Professor A. L. Melander of the Washington State College, who was in Spokane yesterday.

Professor Melander, assisted by one of his students, R. E. Trumble, took charge of spraying in two Wenatchee orchards this season. One of the orchards belong to Z. A. Lanham and the other to D. B. Holcomb. There were upwards of 3,000 trees in both orchards. These apple trees were given their first spraying about the middle of May, the second about the middle of June, the third the end of July and the fourth the end of August. The second spraying was omitted on the Holcomb ranch.

The bulk of the spray used was the arsenate of lead, one pound to 40 gallons. Experiments were also made with different brands of arsenate of lead and with different strengths, the strength varying from one pound to 80 gallons to one pound to 10 gallons of water. It all accomplished the same result of 100 per cent. clean fruit, says Professor Melander.

Power sprayers were used, the relief valve being kept at 200 pounds. To this high power Professor Melander attributes largely the success of the experiment. It is almost a necessity, he says, to have a strong power for the first spraying, while subsequent sprayings may be done with less power.

One of the most important things to remember in spraying for the codling moth is to see that the spray is rained down into the blossoms from above. To do this effectively, use the Bordeaux nozzle with a bend at the end of the extension rod. Keep on spraying till the tree is drenched and the ground is wet underneath.

Professor Melander is also convinced that complete success could not have been attained by any other spray than the arsenate of lead.

A NEW KIND OF GRAPE

Stockton, Cal., Nov. 15.—An entirely new kind of grape is being developed at the government experimental station near Lodi, and Professor H. C. Husmann is of the opinion that it will result in a grape that will excel the famous flame Tokay, which has given Lodi so much fame. The new variety is somewhat similar to the Tokay in texture and color, but is impervious to the rain, is much firmer and can be shipped longer distances without damage. It appears to be a cross between a Tokay and Farerra and is of an improved flavor. If properly developed it is expected to become a most profitable variety.

Professor Husmann is due to arrive in Lodi next week and he intends to set out about thirty varieties of grapes, five different kinds of each variety, for experimental purposes. Already 130 varieties of grapes are being grown at the station, and it is believed that the vineyardists will receive great benefits from the experiments being made at the station. Additional apparatus is to be installed at the plant in the way of thermometers to record the temperatures to make comparisons with grape-growing points in France, Spain, Italy and South Africa.

OBITUARY

DEXTER M. FERRY

Dexter M. Ferry, the well-known seed merchant of Detroit, Mich., was found dead in his room at 9 o'clock on the morning of November 11th. Since the death of his wife, almost exactly a year ago, Mr. Ferry had not been as vigorous as his friends could wish, but on the day previous to his death he went to church as usual in the morning, took his Sunday dinner with his family, spent his usual quiet afternoon and retired at 9 o'clock, apparently in his usual health. The next morning his servant found him as he thought asleep but so quiet that it aroused his apprehension and he at once called D. M. Ferry, Jr., and Dr. Miller, Mr. Ferry's brother-in-law. The doctor said that death was due to sudden heart failure due to Mr. Ferry's advanced age, 75. That death had taken place peacefully and without distress or struggle of any kind was shown by the fact that even the blankets on the bed were not disturbed. Besides his son, D. M. Ferry, Jr., Mr. Ferry leaves two daughters, Mrs. E. H. Hooker, Greenwich, Conn., and Mrs. Avery Coonley, Riverside, Ill.

Mr. Ferry was born in Lowville, N. Y., the son of a wagon maker who died three years later. His mother was Lucy Mason before her marriage and both parents were of Massachusetts puritan stock. After the death of the father, the family moved to Penfield, N. Y., and at the aged of 16 years young Ferry went to work as an agricultural laborer for two years, receiving as pay \$10 per month. His winters were spent in the country school, but he soon decided to move to a place where this was of a higher grade. This took him to Rochester where he worked for Ezra M. Parsons and devoted his spare time to study. Through Mr. Parsons' influence he went to Detroit in 1852, and worked for S. D. Elwood, first as errand boy and later as salesman and bookkeeper. His next move was into the seed business with M. T. Gardner, of the firm of M. T. Gardner & Co., and within 13 years of the time when he came to Detroit a poor boy he was able to buy his partner out and reconstruct the business, which he did in 1867, as D. M. Ferry & Co., H. K. White, C. C. Bowen and A. E. F. White being his partners. The business rapidly grew under his able management, and, in 1879, was reorganized into a corporation with a paid-up capital of \$750,000 and D. M. Ferry as its president and manager.

The great fire which destroyed the store house of the company on New Year's Day 1885 caused a loss of \$1,000,000, but this could not check the onward march of the business. Mr. Ferry was at a social dinner in New York at the time, but took the news calmly and when the festivities were over returned to Detroit and gathered together a new stock of seed to fill the orders. To do this two firms had to be bought out entirely and European sources were ransacked for seeds, but the great firm went on as though nothing had happened, temporary stores being rented and the old building being replaced with a fire proof structure. Besides his seed interest Mr. Ferry was connected with a great many other businesses. To a stranger he appeared a quiet gentleman and he was never made dizzy by the greatness of his financial eminence. Although he entered politics late in life he held some offices and was a staunch Republican.—"American Florist."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Kindly give me your opinion as to planting peach trees in the fall in this section of the state. I would also like information regarding the Diamond and General Funston peach. Are they cling or free stone varieties? Also give me a description of the Murdy plum.

SUBSCRIBER.

Marlette, Mich.

The above was referred to Prof. L. R. Taft of the Michigan College of Agriculture. His reply follows:

"As a rule I cannot recommend fall planting of peach trees. They sometimes turn out with fair success when the trees have been well ripened and the winter is mild. In case, however, the trees have been 'stripped' or the winter is either extremely cold or there is but little snow so that the ground freezes deep or dries out, there is likely to be serious loss. The same is true when trees are set in wet, heavy soil.

"I fruited the Diamond peach at least ten years ago, the trees having been sent by the introducer for trial. It is a fairly productive variety. The fruits are of good size with a handsome red cheek. They are, however, decidedly of the cling variety, although when well ripened it is possible to separate the flesh from the pit.

"I know nothing regarding the Funston peach except what is claimed by the introducers.

"The Murdy plum was received at about the same time as the Diamond peach. It has a strong vigorous growing tree and the plums are also very large. In both tree and fruit it somewhat resembles the Bradshaw, although distinct from that variety."

FRUIT GROWERS DISAPPOINTED

Houston, Tex., Nov. 15.—A great many fruit growers in Texas have been disappointed in the raising of apples, owing to various causes, chief among which has been the putting out of improper varieties, not suited to the climate, and lack of care after being set, and the idea has become almost dormant in some sections that apples can not be raised.

It is true that they can not be grown in all sections of the state. But it is true that we have sections where they can be grown profitably. The experience of the fruit growers in the Montague-Erath section is that many varieties are profitably grown and large acreage is being planted to the chief Southern type of the commercial varieties, embracing Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Black Twig, Romanite and several others, which are equally as well adapted to the section.

In the Red River belt superior apples are successfully grown and always pay well. The Jonathan is the leading variety for summer maturity. Many other commercial varieties are equally as famous as the Jonathan. Then we have a large section with Fort Davis as the center which produces the finest type of apples. There is no section of the South where the apple grows to greater perfection than here. This embraces a very large area, an area of great possibilities of development along the lines of commercial fruit. Not only does the apple grow and thrive here, but the peach, the grape, the olive, the almond, the apricot, the plum, the pear, and, in fact, all varieties of fruits commonly grown in the best fruit sections of our country yield abundantly.

There are several varieties of local apples which are doing well in the state and we suggest that those who contemplate planting an apple orchard investigate their merits.

TREES

Burbank's Creations

WE ARE OFFERING FOR THE FIRST TIME

Santa Rosa Plum, Rutland Plumcot,
Royal and Paradox Walnuts

Send for illustrated booklet. We are making special prices to the trade.

ROSES

Our stock of Budded Roses is the best we have ever grown and we are offering them at prices lower than ever before. Write for advance wholesale price list.

NUT TREES

Walnuts. All the leading standard varieties in grafted and seedling trees.

Pecans. Our stock of Seedling Pecans is very heavy. We offer these at prices which we are sure will appeal to you.

We have a full line of everything else in Fruit Trees and are particularly strong on BUDDED CHERRIES and APPLES.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

We Offer Apple, Cherry, Peach, Plum, Kieffer and Garber Pear

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GRAPES, CURRANTS, RHUBARB,
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Specialties for Nurserymen and Fruit Growers

THE SPEER GRAFTING MACHINE,

Thomas Tree Balers, Box Clamps, Bud Transplanter.

for Pecans, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Japan Plums, Figs, etc.
BRASS TREE DIGGER, BEST SPADE, BEST CUTAWAY DISC
AND CULTIVATING HARROWS

to put ground in shape for planting. Other good things for nurserymen, fruit-growers or orchardists. Send for catalogue, etc.

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Box 320

KINMUNDY, ILL.

IN SOUTHERN STATES

MEMORIES OF P. J. BERKMANS

In the November issue of the Garden Magazine there appears an article under the heading, "The Best Hedge Plants South and North," written by Prosper J. Berkmans. This is said to be the first of a series of horticultural memoirs by the Dean of American Pomology and of Southern Floriculture with accounts of many important plants introduced to cultivation by him. The editor's note on the memoirs reads as follows:

"Probably the mellowest veteran of American horticulture is Mr. P. J. Berkmans, who connects us with the heroic period of Van Mons, Loudon, Lindley, Van Houtte, Linden, Thomas Knight, and in this country Downing, Wilder, Barry and Thomas. He was born and educated in Belgium and was heir to a great and beautiful estate which he renounced in order to come to America. He has been president of the American Pomological Society for several periods, and for 31 years has been annually re-elected president of the Georgia Horticultural Society. He has been the chief tester and disseminator of plants introduced into the South since the Civil War. Probably the most important of his introductions is the hardy Japanese lemon (*Citrus trifoliata*).

"He has also been a great traveler and has a wonderful knowledge of Northern conditions and hardy plants. At his beautiful home in Augusta, surrounded by many of the original specimens of his introductions, he dispenses a patriarchal hospitality to distinguished visitors from all parts of the world. Mr. Berkmans has done much but written little. We are proud of the privilege of publishing some of his memoirs and ripe judgments."

FLORIDA ORANGE CROPS

After a careful canvass of the state of Florida, by which over 1,000 letters were sent to orange and grape fruit growers, covering not only the principal growing counties, but also the more scantily scattered sections, the "New York Packer" estimates the citrus fruit crop at approximately 2,500,000 boxes. This, after considering carefully the great decrease in the yield in some counties and on the other hand the considerable increase in the crop in the more favored counties.

In previous years "The Packer" found it very hard to estimate the average orange crop from direct information from the growers on account of the fact that there were so many conflicting reports from the same sections. This year opinions seem to run all in the same direction, and the estimates of the buyers and growers come nearer being identical than in any previous season.

According to hundreds of reports which will appear in "The Packer," the crop is cut down in various sections from 75 per cent. to 25 per cent. On the other hand, a few shipping points show an increase, and some of them very big increases, but these stations which will have an increase are principally points where many new groves are coming into bearing. The old trees show a vast falling off in their production. Where the orange crop is increased it is increased on account of more trees and not on account of a heavier growth per tree.

The prolonged drought of last summer, it is understood, was the principal cause of the shortage of the crop. The dry weather which held the largest producing sections in its clutch for so long a time stunted the fruit, and while the bloom was heavy, in fact, very heavy in places, the fruit did not develop as it should.

The crop in some parts of the state is two weeks to a month late, and in other parts it is on time. Attention is called particularly to the report of the grapefruit crop. The yield of this will be much lighter than growers look for.

Prices are nearer uniform this year than they ever have been. The early sales of oranges were made at \$1.25 to \$1.40 on the trees. For the past few weeks, however, \$1.50 for the oranges on trees has been prevailing among growers. Sales have been made at this price, but when it came to be settled on as a regular value by the general growers, the buyers would not heed it. Consequently in some parts of the state there is a deadlock on prices. Still, in the face of this, sales have been made at a remarkably rapid pace. It seems that the cry throughout the state is \$1.50 for oranges on the tree, and hundreds of reports which "The Packer" has received denote this. Nearly every grower who speaks of prices places his idea at \$1.50. Those who have not sold for that within the past few weeks intend to hold out for that price.

Grapefruit on the trees shows rather a wide range. Some growers have sold at \$2.00, but the majority of them want \$2.50, and sales have also been made at this figure.

It is generally considered that the grapefruit crop is much shorter than the demand will be, based on the sales of last season. Consequently, growers, recognizing this fact, do not hesitate to hold their fruit.

WHERE THE NURSERY INDUSTRY LEADS

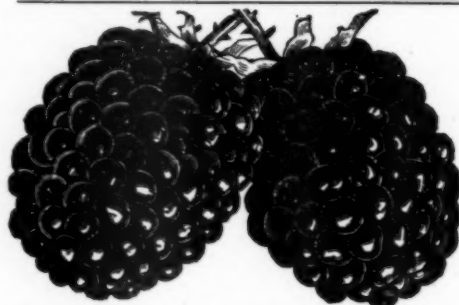
(Continued from 174)

mules and makes use of none but the most modern improved machinery and methods. It is a source of pride and gratification to Mr. Hale that he gives his most careful attention to grading, packing and shipping of stock, all of which he guarantees to be pure and true to name.

Mr. Hale is a native of Todd county, Minnesota, and is a brother of Congressman Nathan W. Hale, of the second Congressional district of Tennessee. His brother is also engaged in the nursery business in Tennessee on an extensive scale. For a number of years the subject of this sketch traveled out of Knoxville in the nursery line, and after going to Winchester in 1892 was for four years connected with the Southern Nursery Co., also of Winchester. In February, 1901, he was appointed postmaster of Winchester and reappointed in 1905. He is at present holding that office. In this connection a local newspaper states:

"Under his administration our postal service has been developed to its highest state of usefulness—there being six rural route deliveries—and our people have only words of praise for Postmaster Hale and his able corps of efficient assistants. For the past twelve years Mr. Hale has served as chairman of the Franklin County Republican Executive Committee, was secretary of the State Republican Executive

Committee during 1905-6, and for the past eight years has been a member of the Third Congressional District Committee. Mr. Hale is a mason, a man of keen business foresight and his life, morally, socially and commercially, has been a success."



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Cherry Trees—From Vincennes, Indiana.

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Offer for Fall 1907 and Spring 1908

Kieffer Std. Pears

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P. SEBIRE & SON

Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France

Offer a general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan Plum, Mahaleb and Massard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Grading and packing the very best. Send for quotations before placing your orders. Catalogue free.

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Easterly Nursery Company

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Offer a choice lot of the following trees for Fall and Spring shipment:

25,000 Kieffer Pear, two year budded on French Seedlings.

60,000 Peach, one year, assorted.

20,000 Cherry, two year, sour kinds.

10,000 Apple, two year.

3,000 Pecans, two to four feet.

Special prices quoted for early orders, correspondence solicited.

Viburnum Plicatum, Hydrangea Pan. Grand., Berberry Thumbergii, Honeysuckle Heckrottii and other shrubbery.

Send for list and prices

The Conard & Jones Co. - West Grove, Pa.

HERE AND THERE

SPRAYING AFTER THE LEAVES FALL

"It is a great satisfaction to the nurseryman and the florist to be able to offer to a customer stock free of scale not alone in the fact of the tree being clean, but in its being a source of profit as well," says Joseph Meehan in the "Florists' Exchange." "The fall spraying of trees is not being done nearly as much as it would be profitable to do it. It is usually thought of as a spring job, and so it is, but it is one for fall as well. Nurserymen and all who sell trees have an interest in advocating spraying. It is now not uncommon to have prospective customers say they would like to plant fruit trees, but they fear the scale. If these people can be assured by the seller that by spraying twice a year the trees will live and thrive, the sale will be made and this assurance can be given.

"At the present time orchard after orchard has ceased to exist; the general scarcity of fruit predicted in these notes some years ago is now upon us, and the worst is still to come.

"The failure to appreciate the fact that without spraying the trees will die as well as being often ignorant of the presence of scale is the reason why so many dead orchard trees are to be found. It is really to the welfare of everyone—tree grower, tree planter or not—to take an interest in keeping down scale, for this means a supply of fruit—something we all desire.

"There are many spraying mixtures on the market, and reports show that what one has found successful another has not. The writer has tried kerosene emulsion, lime-sulphur and scalecide, and while all have been of value the last named has done the most effective work.

"A spraying should be given now, both because it will be more effective on the scale than when done in spring and because it lessens the damage those that are then killed would do all winter; then when another spraying is given in spring it should end every live scale."

BURBANK SPECIMENS

Luther Burbank has sent a unique shipment of horticultural specimens to the Stanford University containing seventy-three different varieties of apples grown on one tree. Burbank is a special lecturer in the department of binomics, and has sent the apples to the university to be used as illustrations in the course of organic evolution. Burbank's apple specimens are the results of experiments conducted for several years in an endeavor to produce an especially large and juicy fruit. Many of the varieties are new and have been obtained by the customary process of cross-fertilization by pollen. For aggregation within a comparatively small

compass Burbank grafted his seventy-three varieties on one large tree, specially developed and nourished. From this remarkable bearer came apples of great size and of good quality. Dr. Jordan states that some of them were larger than any other apples he has ever seen.

ITALY SHIPS CHERRIES IN BRINE

Washington Nov. 20.—Cherries in brine, a comparatively new product, which originated in Italy, figure prominently in the list of exports from that country, according to reports from Vice-Consul H. M. Byington, at Naples. The cherries are treated with sulphur smoke and then packed in casks in a very strong brine. Prepared in this way no duty is paid to the United States customs. The cherries are divided into two grades—one for cocktails and brandied cherries and the ordinary for confectionery, preserves, fruit syrups, etc. In 1906 the value of exports increased to \$72,921, and the current years shows exports of \$153,623.

ORANGES IN TEXAS

Reports from Texas indicate that the growing of oranges is meeting with large success in that state. This year's fruit was rather small owing no doubt to the long drought of summer. The normal size of the oranges grown in that state are fully one-third larger than the samples of this year. The fruit sells well on the market beside the large Florida orange.

The land near the city of Alvin, Texas, is said to be the best for oranges and being taken up for that purpose. It is asserted that the nurserymen are unable to supply the demand for stock.

A dispatch from that city has the following quotation taken from a Kansas paper:

"Forty cases of Texas grown oranges were received here yesterday by local commission men. The oranges were immediately distributed among the retail fruit and grocery dealers and last night but few of them were left.

"The Texas oranges were grown near Galveston and in but small quantities. The flavor of this fruit is the very finest, the meat tender and juicy. While not so large as the common oranges, they are more sought on account of the above qualities."

W. A. YATES, Brenham, Tex., Nov. 6.—The November number of AMERICAN FRUITS is just to hand, and having read same from cover to cover I can truthfully say that it is in my opinion worth many times \$1.00 to every nurseryman on the American Continent, being brim full of up-to-date information. Wishing you continued success.

WHEELOCK & CLARK

FREDONIA, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES and CURRANT PLANTS

A SPECIALTY

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

When writing to advertiser please mention AMERICAN FRUITS

Box Straps

Best and Most Economical on Earth

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PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM
WAREHOUSE STOCK.

Ward-Dickey Steel Co.

Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Manufacturers of Planished Sheet Steel

The Commercial Nursery Co.

Winchester, Tenn.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE A FINE LOT OF

Two Year Apple, Year Old Peach in good varieties,
also June Bud Peach, Heavy One Year Apple
Buds, Grape Vines Two Year Old.

A fine lot Carolina Poplar, 8 to 10 ft.

California Privet, and a general line of
Nursery Stock. Write for prices and
give us a chance to please you.

Commercial Nursery Co., Winchester, Tenn.

Peach Seed

¶ We have on hand several hundred bushels, Maryland Peach Seed — smock and promiscuous varieties. Crop 1906 and 1907.

¶ Write us for samples and prices.

The Growers Supply Co.

119 S. Charles St. BALTIMORE, MD.

4,000,000 PEACH TREES

J. C. HALE, Prop. Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries

WINCHESTER, TENN.

Large Stock of Apple, 1 Year Pear and Cherry

WRITE FOR PRICES

Graves Peach

An Early Yellow Freestone Ripening a week before Crawford's Early. Trees from the originator have seal attached. Prices free.

ORIGINATOR

W. J. GRAVES, PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Over 1,000,000 Trees

Write us for prices on Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, etc.

Send us a list of your wants and we will make you special prices on the whole.

Nurseries at Carrollton and Jerseyville, Ill.

John A. Cannedy N. & O. Co., Carrollton, Ill.

The Simplex Tree Baler

Does the Work. Price \$16.00

It is now working in fourteen states.

Also Fruit and Shade Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Peonies, Gladiolus, Cannas and Dahlia Roots.

L. F. DITTELMANN, Box 227, Belleville, Ills.

Be Pleased; Try O. K. Trees

140,000 Apple 2 year, Buds and Grafts.
200,000 Peach. 60,000 Plum on Plum.
30,000 Cherry. 1,000,000 Strawberry.

We grow a general line of Nursery stock.
Our stock promises to be best ever grown.

O. K. Nurseries, Wynnewood, I. T.

Wanted

To know how much Moss you will require the coming year, and let us book your order now. Many nurserymen went without this necessary article this spring. There wasn't any. Let us take care of you.

Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

CATALOGUES, PRICE-LISTS AND BOOKLETS RECEIVED

B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga. Topic—Paper Shell Pecans.
 Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Glen Saint Mary, Florida.—General nursery stock with special reference to Southern fruits.
 Taylor Perry, Jr., Roleta, Tenn.—Forest Collected Seedlings.
 Sneed Wholesale and Retail Nurseries, Tyler, Texas.—General Stock.
 Unprofitable Orchard Fertilizing.—New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
 Roselle.—Its Culture and Uses.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.
 Arcadia Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.—Booklet to trade deserving especial mention for its excellent appearance and convincing arguments.
 J. B. Wagner, Pasadena, Cal.—Monthly bulletin.
 Forest Nursery and Seed Co., McMinnville, Tenn.—List for trade.
 Minnesota Horticulturist.
 Exports and Imports of Forest Products for 1906.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.
 Otto Katzenstein & Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Trade price list.

THE COMPANION AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

Nobody is too young, nobody too old, to enjoy reading *The Youth's Companion*. For that reason it makes one of the most appropriate of Christmas gifts—one of the few whose actual worth far outweighs the cost. Welcome as the paper may be to the casual reader on the train, at the office, in the public library, it is, after all, the paper of the home. The regularity and frequency of its visits, the cordial sincerity of its tone, make for it soon the place of a familiar friend in the house. Like a good friend, too, it stands always for those traits and qualities which are typified in the ideal home, and are the sources of a nation's health and true prosperity. Is there another Christmas present costing so little that equals it?

On receipt of \$1.75, the yearly subscription price, the publishers send to the new subscriber all the remaining issues of *The Companion* for 1907 and the Four-Leaf Hanging Calendar for 1908 in full color.

Full illustrated announcement of the new volume for 1908 will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address free. *The Youth's Companion*, 144 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.

"THE RAGGED QUEEN OF JAPAN"

(Continued from page 175)

tified when the American Chrysanthemum Association next meets. There will be a christening then.

The Leon, known colloquially as the pompom, is a smaller specimen with closely woven, waxy petals, and by the uninitiated it might be taken for a dahlia. It is in both pink and white and is fashionable this year for men's boutonnieres. The Merza is the best of all the white chrysanthemums, being the largest and of the purest white. It is a prolific plant, too, usually showing more blossoms to the stalk than its neighbors.

The anemone section included a modest blossom that is not unlike the daisy, a golden center with a single reflex petal, but without a suggestion of a curl. It is a perversity of fate perhaps that this modest blossom is known to the floricultural

world as the William Waldorf Astor, so named in recognition of his patronage to floriculture.

The old-fashioned chrysanthemum that bears the well loved name of the late George W. Childs was seen in abundance. This is an old-time plant with a nasturtium red blossom whose closely folded petals give it an appearance not unlike a small velvet rosette. It was a favorite of the grandmothers, and of country gardens, especially the country gardens of the South showed it in abundance, and it is still a favorite with those who love old-fashioned flowers. There were very fine specimens in the collection of the standard variety known as the ivory, with dainty waxen blossoms in both pink and white. The Lady Hanham resembled in color and texture the heart of a June rose. The Mistress Combs was a pretty mixture of lavender and green, and the John K. Shaw a round little blossom with a tufted effect in pink.

In the freak varieties of chrysanthemums one of the most startling is the Surprise, which lives right up to its name. Its manner of unfolding its petals affords a fascinating study. Apparently it is an insect eaten that would never know maturity, when suddenly it put out a row of petals and wasn't quite so peculiar looking as before, and then another and another, until it afforded a big, beautiful surprise.

In the "hairy section" of chrysanthemums the F. Taggart was a rarity that had more interest than beauty, its long capillary petals affording an oddity if nothing else. The Blackhawk, a velvety maroon blossom, was the darkest of all.

Work in the interest of chrysanthemums is going on constantly at the Highland Park conservatories. New varieties are obtained from polonized seed. The cuttings are made in February and are grown in fine, clean sand during the summer, and put in shape for blossoming in the fall.

It may be expected that should the chrysanthemums continue to respond to care and cultivation for the next few seasons as they have in the past few, the annual chrysanthemum show at Highland Park will become a feature of Rochester.

The Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries WINCHESTER, TENN.

I offer for the Fall and Spring, full line of Nursery stock including Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach. I make a specialty of carload lots of peach. The most complete line of peach in the country. Try me.

J. C. HALE, Prop.

Fifty bushels new crop peach seed for sale at a low price.

The Winfield Nursery Co. WINFIELD, KANSAS

GRAPE

All Old and New Varieties
 Immense stock warranted true. Quality unsurpassed. A fine stock of CAMPBELL'S EARLY. An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CUPRESSUS and GOOSEBERRY; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS. Catalogue and Price List Free.
 Read list of variety for price.

T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N. Y.

WOOD LABELS

—Of All Kinds for—
 NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS

The Benjamin Chase Co., 11 Mill St., Derry, N. H.

When writing to Advertisers please mention AMERICAN FRUITS

Headquarters for Southwestern Trees

LARGEST STOCKS IN THE SOUTH

Our Teas Weeping Mulberry stake trained are fine.

Our Bungeii Catalpa, none like them.

Our Roses have the southern vigor and quality.

Everything

Our long growing and shipping seasons are important. Car lots a specialty. Trade list ready. Orders booked now for fall or spring shipment.

ADDRESS

TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY, Sherman, Texas

OUR SPECIALTY

Burbanks Wonderful Winter Rhubarb

Plant any time from September till May. Headquarters for California Fruits and Berries. Write for quotations on your needs.

Peach Seed in Car Lots

WAGNER'S NURSERY, Pasadena, Cal.

Leconte and Kieffer Pear

AT SPECIAL PRICES

ALSO

Grafted and Budded Pecans

IN QUANTITY.

These in abundance. We also have our usual line of general FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL stock. Write for trade list.

ARCADIA NURSERIES

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Jr., Mgr.

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA.

Field Grown Roses

Ornamental Shrubs

Iris and Paeonies

Trade List Now Ready

The United States Nursery Co.

RICH, MISS.

PROTECT your YOUNG TREES

Add half a cent to the cost of your trees and keep off rabbits, mice and all kinds of tree gnawers; also, prevent sun-scall and blistering, with the

Hawkeye Tree Protector

An elm veneer, easily put on and big enough to protect as long as protection is needed.

PRICES: 100 Wrappers, \$.75

1000 Wrappers, 6.00

Special sizes made to order.

BURLINGTON BASKET CO.
 BURLINGTON, IOWA.



The Hawkeye Tree Protector.

Nebraska Grown

American Plum

European Plum

Apple, Pear, Peach, and

Cherry Trees

Large Stock of Shade and Ornamental Trees
Snowball, Syringa, Spiraea, Deutzia, etc.

Forest Tree Seedlings well graded and prices
right.

Send List of Wants to

YOUNGERS & CO.
Geneva, Neb.

PARTNER WANTED

An opportunity for a party with \$3,000 to \$5,000 cash to secure partnership, active or silent, in one of the best paying retail agency businesses in the West. Good sales force, modern equipment in every respect. Business stands thorough investigation. Object to enlarge business. Prospects fine. Correspondence confidential. Address

"Opportunity," Care American Fruits

CHARLES DÉTRICHÉ, SR., ANGERS, FRANCE

Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Conifers for Nursery Planting

A NEW PRICE LIST FOR 1907-8 has just been prepared and copies or other information may be had on application to Mr. Détriché's sole representative for the United States and Canada:

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.
Newark, New York

Established 1859

Peach Seed

If you want any write us for samples and prices.

We have the Virginia Natural Seed and some lower grades—all crop "1907."

P. O. Box 450

W. W. WITTMAN & CO.

Phone 4283 St. Paul

117 HANOVER ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

Secretary Wilson on Forestry

(Continued from page 175)

from his remarks on this subject:

"Our total sales of forest products to foreign countries last year were \$92,952,099. Increase of prices indicates that we must pay more for wood, and the rate at which we use wood at home, sell it abroad and destroy it by fire suggests that it will be much dearer in future, and that it may be profitably grown on our lighter soils and on lands not well adapted to cultivation.

"Our forests are rapidly vanishing. The United States Government is trying to save 160,000,000 acres for present and future use. It is regrettable that this policy did not begin fifty years ago. Fires could have been prevented, young trees saved, and many million acres of primitive woodlands, North and South, that are now of little value for agricultural purposes might be yielding an annual harvest and continue to do so for all future time. The world is dividing with us what we have left, while we are importing varieties that are almost extinct at home. Our imports of wood products are steadily increasing and will continue to increase. We paid \$26,145,716 more for them last year than in 1905. Low-priced lands planted with young trees suitable to the conditions are likely to pay. The life of valuable trees is long compared with other crops, but short compared with the life of a nation. Some of the trees whose products are common in commerce are 500 years old. They grow to useful size in seventy-five years. The softer woods are fit for use in twenty-five years, and thin, gravelly, or rocky soils should be planted with trees of some kind. The more rapid-growing woods, when treated by modern methods, can be used for fence posts, railway ties, and without such treatment make the containers that require one-fourth of our annual lumber harvest. The National Forests of the far Northwest are very grand, and grow mostly on soils that would not yield farm crops of any kind profitably. The tree subjects rocky soils to its uses, and gets its food by disintegrating the rocks that would yield plant food on no other terms. I have seen 300,000 feet of lumber, board measure, growing on an acre of land which, were the trees removed would not pasture a sheep through any known method of management. There are such lands in many of our states that should be planted with trees. Nature would do that if time were given her and man did not interfere."

J. Wragg & Sons Company of Waukegan, Ia., took first premium in the Grand Sweepstakes at the Iowa State Fair for having the largest and best display of fruit.

From recent investigations and experiments it is said there is only one remedy that will rid an orchard of peach yellows, and that is to dig out and burn the entire tree on the first discovery of the disease.

WM. M. SIMANTON

Warren County Nurseries

ASBURY, NEW JERSEY

Wholesale Grower of

PEACH TREES

A clean, perfect tree true to name is what I produce. Write me.

Willis Nurseries

OTTAWA, KANSAS

Offer a general assortment of nursery stock; a large supply of

Apple,
European and Japan Plums and
Forest Seedlings

Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Give us a trial order.

A. WILLIS, Proprietor

PLAIN PAINTED LABELS WIRED AND PRINTED

Of Every Description for

Nurserymen and Florists

The quality that gives satisfaction. No orders too large for our capacity, or too small to receive our careful attention. Samples and prices cheerfully given.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.

South Canal St.

Dayton, Ohio

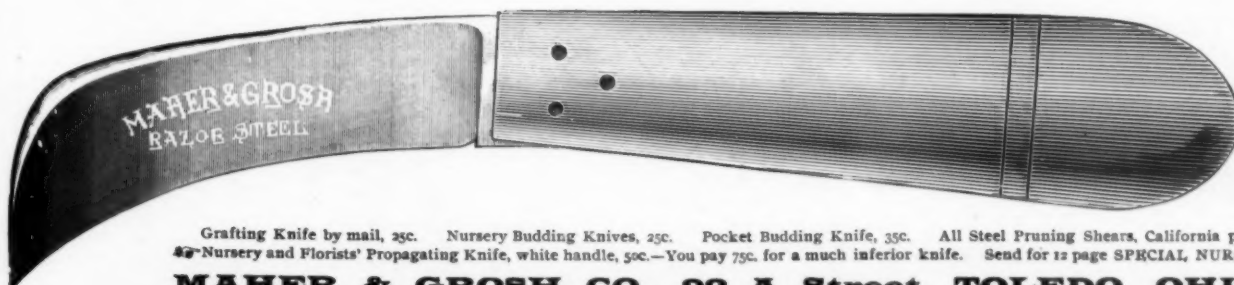
Black Locust Seedlings

We have still on hand an excellent lot of well matured and well rooted Black Locust seedlings at favorable prices either in single thousand or in car lots, also a light stock of Mulberry Osage and Honey Locust.

Catalpa Seedlings sold

J. A. GAGE

Beatrice, Neb.



Nursery Pruner No. N

Cut is exact size. Blade is hand forged and warranted. No shoddy here. Sample by mail, 50c.

Grafting Knife by mail, 25c. Nursery Budding Knives, 25c. Pocket Budding Knife, 35c. All Steel Pruning Shears, California pattern, postpaid \$1.00. Nursery and Florists' Propagating Knife, white handle, 50c.—You pay 75c. for a much inferior knife. Send for 12 page SPECIAL NURSERY CATALOGUE.

MAHER & GROSH CO., 92 A Street, TOLEDO, OHIO

When writing to advertiser please mention AMERICAN FRUITS

REPORTS ON FRUIT CROP

Below is Given a Table Showing the Yield of Certain Fruits for the Last Ten Years for Comparison With the Report of November 1, 1907.

State or Territory	Apples				Grapes				Pears			
	Product compared with a full crop				Product compared with a full crop				Product compared with a full crop			
	1905	1906	1907	For 10 yrs.	1905	1906	1907	For 10 yrs.	1905	1906	1907	For 10 yrs.
Maine.....	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
New Hampshire.....	40	00	75	59	100	80	80	80	51	72	72	71
Vermont.....	42	58	65	63	85	68	70	70	74	85	79	79
Massachusetts.....	50	63	81	64	85	70	70	70	78	75	63	71
Rhode Island.....	45	59	53	56	69	84	75	76	71	71	84	72
Connecticut.....	60	38	30	36	70	80	80	81	81	75	80	70
New York.....	50	64	60	60	80	78	78	78	69	77	85	70
New Jersey.....	33	53	49	51	78	73	75	78	66	71	55	69
Pennsylvania.....	62	52	53	58	82	77	78	77	57	81	40	70
Delaware.....	48	62	52	58	78	77	65	74	50	78	45	64
Maryland.....	79	66	80	58	80	67	70	75	82	85	22	71
Virginia.....	78	66	55	62	81	67	65	80	82	77	35	72
West Virginia.....	60	32	31	47	72	62	60	74	68	65	29	61
North Carolina.....	44	35	26	47	50	60	45	66	40	60	15	49
South Carolina.....	50	48	27	55	70	76	55	78	67	57	33	63
Georgia.....	44	57	20	54	72	77	45	78	66	68	25	65
Florida.....	38	65	25	52	72	78	60	82	65	65	30	69
Ohio.....	20	71	18	40	68	80	70	79	51	69	34	59
Indiana.....	34	75	17	43	78	88	62	79	63	75	29	61
Illinois.....	31	84	12	49	75	89	70	79	48	76	15	64
Michigan.....	30	65	45	54	79	79	45	78	65	77	30	65
Wisconsin.....	50	77	54	64	78	85	75	73	62	84	45	73
Minnesota.....	80	65	82	74	80	75	80	78	75	75	64	64
Iowa.....	40	82	37	57	65	90	80	70	43	78	35	64
Missouri.....	20	62	6	44	75	86	45	71	37	82	6	56
North Dakota.....	75	89	75	76	62	90	80	75	81	55	75	75
South Dakota.....	40	91	22	36	69	90	65	76	35	85	15	56
Nebraska.....	38	82	2	48	64	85	35	68	44	83	15	53
Kansas.....	39	64	22	44	70	82	60	78	64	66	27	52
Tennessee.....	30	63	15	47	51	80	40	77	45	66	15	52
Alabama.....	38	70	20	58	65	83	40	80	49	65	30	61
Mississippi.....	45	53	20	55	63	74	50	75	55	63	40	63
Louisiana.....	63	62	75	65	78	84	75	79	70	75	50	71
Texas.....	70	65	50	61	76	70	70	78	77	73	55	66
Indian Territory.....	56	72	60	65	77	82	50	78	69	75	50	62
Oklahoma.....	50	81	60	68	78	85	60	82	60	84	50	63
Arkansas.....	50	60	55	62	70	77	45	73	61	61	55	57
Montana.....	85	82	86	79	85	86	86	86	75	57	100	77
Wyoming.....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Colorado.....	70	84	15	76	89	90	80	77	55	75	35	69
New Mexico.....	84	85	30	77	90	75	25	77	78	83	15	80
Arizona.....	98	62	55	71	91	78	80	74	90	64	65	72
Utah.....	85	87	45	72	90	93	75	85	80	90	40	77
Nevada.....	88	79	85	68	75	85	80	89	32	88	75	64
Idaho.....	65	74	75	72	68	88	85	79	67	73	70	81
Washington.....	72	78	91	78	89	80	90	88	80	83	90	78
Oregon.....	60	86	65	79	87	75	90	88	70	83	84	79
California.....	70	82	70	79	81	88	93	84	60	72	67	76
United States.....	41.3	60.1	32.1	52.5	77.6	83.3	78.4	80.5	61.8	74.3	44.3	66.8

a Nine years

b Eight years

c Seven years

f Four years

In Florida the lemon crop for 1907 is given as 50 per cent. and as 94 per cent. in California. The orange crop for 1907 is given as follows: Florida, 65 per cent.; Mississippi, 88 per cent.; Louisiana, 87 per cent.; Arizona, 100 per cent. and 93 per cent. in California.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AMERICAN FRUITS

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

20,000 2 year old, 5 to 7 ft., 3/4 in. Kieffer Pear

These are on No. 1 French Branched roots and are fine. Will make a very low price on orders placed soon.

We also have a few thousand 5-8 to 3-4 inch grade

F. W. WATSON & CO.

Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertiser please mention AMERICAN FRUITS

100,000 North Carolina Peach

Grown on seedlings from genuine North Carolina Seed where yellows and kindred diseases are unknown.

Grown by the introducer of the Greensboro peach. These trees were carefully grown for my own retail trade, but finding them in surplus will dispose of them cheap at wholesale.

John A. Young
GREENSBORO, N. C.

RHODES DOUBLE OUT PRUNING SHEAR



Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.

422 West Bridge St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Dept. 23

ASK and you shall receive **FREE** from R. WARNOCK & CO., Independence, Mo.

A 21-page booklet

Check full of encouragement to FRUIT GROWERS. especially LOVERS OF PEARS.

JAS. M. KENNEDY, Dansville, N. Y. Established 1876

I offer for Fall and Spring

Standard Pear 2 yrs., Bartlett and Seckel and other varieties. Dwarf Pear 2 yrs., general list. Plum on Plum 2 yrs., European and Japans. Cherry 2 yrs., Sweets and Sours. Apple 2 yrs., budded, general list. Quince 1 and 2 yrs., Champion, Bourgart and Angers.

All stock free from San Jose Scale and prices as low as the lowest for first-class stock.

Pecan Seedlings

One year, 8 to 10 inches; from very prolific strains, large paper shell, California grown. Ask for Prices. Express prepaid.

Pistachio Nut

(for Arizona, New Mexico, California and the Southwest) Strong seedlings, from California grown seed. Ask for Prices. Express prepaid. Both ready in November.

Leonard Coates Nursery Co. Inc.,
MORGANHILL, Santa Clara Co., CALIFORNIA

George H. Whiting Nurseries

A general stock of Hardy Northwestern Varieties that will succeed anywhere. It will pay you to get my Free Descriptive Catalogue. It is accurate, concise and original, and based upon 25 years' experience in South Dakota. The best of its kind in the Northwest to-day.

Geo. H. Whiting, Prop., Lock Box 1108, Yankton, S. Dak.

RAFFIA RED STAR BRAND

The Nurseryman's grade in long white strong strands in braided hanks. Stock always on hand. About quality ask your neighbor. About price ask us.

McHUTCHISON & CO.
17 Murray St. NEW YORK CITY

Grape Roots That Grow Increase in Acreage and Varieties

We make a specialty of growing Grape Roots. Making strong grades and prompt shipments. We have heavy stock for Nurserymen's retail trade. Light stock and cuttings for nursery row. Write for special prices. Correspondence and inspection of stock invited.

FOSTER & GRIFFITH, Fredonia, N. Y.

Black Locust

Hardy Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Honey Locust and Osage seedlings by the thousand or car lots. Get our prices before placing your orders.

C. M. HURLBURT Mgr. FAIRBURY, NEB.

The Winfield Nursery Co., WINFIELD, KANS.

OFFER
Peach Seed 50 Bushels

BLACK LOCUST

3 to 4 feet,	53,000	12 to 18 inch	325,000
2 to 3 "	130,000	6 to 12 "	240,000
18 to 24 inch	535,000		

MAHALEB FRENCH

5 to 9 mm.	100,000	4 to 6 mm.	100,000
5 to 8 "	46,000		

MAHALEB

Home grown extra heavy	111,000	4 to 5 mm.	182,300
5 to 8 mm	227,500	2 to 4 "	Sold

MYRABOLEN FRENCH

4 to 5 mm			3,000
-----------	--	--	-------

MYRABOLEN HOME

7 to 10 mm.	5,000	4 to 5 mm.	7,000
5 to 7 mm.	5,000		

FRENCH PEAR

6 to 10 mm.	50,000	5 to 7 mm.	45,000
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JAPAN PEAR

No. 1 3-16 inch			16,500
-----------------	--	--	--------

QUINCE (Anger)

5 to 7			30,000
--------	--	--	--------

APPLE FRENCH CRAB

3-16 inch branch	25,000	No. 2, 3-16 inch branch	30,000
" " stem	25,000	" " stem	295,000

CHERRY (Two Year Old)

3-4 inch and up	2,000	5-8 to 3-4 inch	8,000
-----------------	-------	-----------------	-------

VARIETIES

Dyehouse, Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency, May Duke, Ostheim and Wragg.

Also Shade Trees in Car Lots.

THE WINFIELD NURSERY COMPANY

Bridgeport Nurseries

The largest and most complete in the State and one of the largest and best equipped in the country.

Plums, (large stock, all grades) European, Japan, Americana.

Cherries, Pears, Standard and Dwarf, (all grades).

Apple, Peach, Quince, Grape, Currants, Small Fruits, Shade Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc. Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Imported Cherry, Pear, Plum Seedlings.

Grafts put up to order only—
No Job Lots to Offer.

Our Spades the Best and Cheapest in the Market.

TRADE LIST READY SEPTEMBER 1ST.

If you are wanting light grade Pear and straight smooth Norway Maple let us quote you prices.

WANT LISTS PRICED PROMPTLY.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons

SUCCESSORS TO

Albertson & Hobbs

BRIDGEPORT, IND.

We offer the following

SEEDLINGS

Apple, Japan Kieffer and
French Pear, Mahaleb Seedlings

Write us about what grades you
can use. We can tell you something.

N. E. Copeland, Oakland, Kans.

R. C. PETERS & SONS

Ironshire, Maryland

(SUCCESSORS TO)

W. M. Peters' Sons, Snow Hill, Md.

Bell Telephone connections in Office.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

OFFER FOR FALL 1908

Peach and Apple Trees, all the Leading Varieties.
California Privet and Grape Vines.

Send in your List of Wants for Special Prices

TREES

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and retail.

Long list of varieties suitable to all sections.

Full line for Spring, 1908.

Dealers trade a specialty.

Peach Seed, California Privet.

Send Us Your List of Wants for Prices.

Franklin Davis Nursery Co.

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE

L. Green & Son Co.

Perry, Lake Co., Ohio

Offer for Fall 1907 and Spring 1908

One of the most complete assortments in the country. Heavy on Standard and Dwarf Pear, European, Japan and Native Plum, Peach, Ornamental Trees, fine lot of Poplar including 1 year Whips, lots of Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, Herbaceous and Perennial Plants.

Also nice lot 1 year Grapes that promise to be good stuff.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

INSPECTION INVITED

When writing to advertisers please mention AMERICAN FRUITS

SURPLUS LIST

Can Ship Immediately

Cherry

	1 in. up	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	3-4 in.	2-3 in.
Montmerency	—	—	5740	4320	1470	1230
Ey. Richmond	—	—	1680	1240	530	120
May Duke	—	—	150	180	30	—
Dyehouse	—	—	100	90	40	20

Pear

	1 in. up	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	3-4 in.	2-3 in.
Kieffer	500	2000	10000	5000	3000	1000
Le Conte	—	—	200	100	500	200
Garber	500	1000	100	100	100	—

APPLE

	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	3-4 in.	2-3 in.
Yellow Belleflower	—	100	310	320	—
Early Strawberry	—	250	20	180	100
Smith Cider	—	300	200	280	—
Northern Spy	—	—	210	80	30
Maiden's Blush	—	210	100	40	50
Hyslop	—	160	180	60	20
Wealthy	—	—	700	300	200
Red Astrachan	1000	2000	1000	200	100
Lankford	100	60	—	—	—
Porter	—	320	150	20	—
Nero	1810	2000	2000	1000	—
Gravenstein	—	—	250	—	—
Dutchess	—	500	400	175	100
Domine	2000	1000	600	200	—
Transcendent	—	—	260	200	—
Alexander	—	250	130	30	—
Newtown Pippin	500	5000	4000	1300	—
Wolf River	—	2000	1000	300	—
Wagner	500	700	800	70	—
Golden Sweet	—	100	50	—	—

	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	3-4 in.	2-3 in.
Rolie	—	1500	1000	500	—
Sutton Beauty	—	—	100	—	—
Mann	—	3000	2800	1000	30
Hubbardston's N. S.	—	3300	2000	1000	—
Stark	1000	1000	1000	500	—
Amer. Golden Russett	—	2000	1500	500	—
Baldwin	100	500	200	—	—
Fameuse	1000	—	—	—	—
Jonathan	1000	500	300	200	—
Grimes Golden	500	300	200	—	—
Red June	—	—	150	—	—
Pewaukee	—	300	30	10	—
R. I. Greening	—	300	100	90	—
Rawles Janet	150	3200	2000	1080	—
Early Colton	—	150	60	40	—
Missouri Pippin	—	—	700	200	70
William's Early Red	—	5000	4000	3000	1000
Fourth of July	—	5000	4000	3000	1000
Sweet Bough	1000	500	300	200	—

Peach Trees

	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	9-16 in.	1 in.	7-16 in.	3/4 in.	2 to 3 in.
Elberta	1000	3000	10000	10000	3000	2000	1000
Belle of Ga.	—	500	1000	5000	—	—	—
Carman	—	—	1000	500	2000	—	—
Chair's Ch.	500	500	300	300	200	—	—
Crawf'd Late	—	5000	10000	10000	10000	8000	8000
Champion	—	200	500	500	300	300	—

	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	9-16 in.	1 in.	7-16 in.	3/4 in.	2 to 3 in.
Salway	—	500	3000	3000	3000	3000	2000
Smock	500	2000	500	200	—	—	—
Yellow St. J.	200	200	500	200	—	—	—
Crosby	500	1000	500	500	—	—	—
Foster	500	1000	500	500	—	—	—
Engle's Mam.	200	500	250	250	—	—	—

Plums

Red June	500	5000	5000	3000	3000	1000	1000
Wickson	1500	5000	5000	3000	2000	1000	1000
Burbank	—	5000	5000	3000	2000	1000	1000

California Privet

1000—4 to 5 feet	3000—3 to 4 feet
2000—2 to 3 feet	2000 18 to 24 inches

Silver Maples

1000 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches, 10 to 12 feet	5000—1 to 1 1/4 inch, 8 to 10 feet	3000—7/8 to 1 inch, 8 to 10 feet
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Carolina Poplars

1000 1 1/2 to 2 inches, 10 to 12 feet	1000—1 to 1 1/2 inches, 8 to 10 feet	1000—7/8 to 1 inch, 8 to 10 feet
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Mulberry

1000—1 1/2 to 2 inches, 7 to 8 feet
1000—1 to 1 1/2 inches, 6 to 8 feet

Catalpa

1000—6 to 8 feet
1000—5 to 6 feet

American Black Ash

1000—5 to 6 feet
1000—4 to 5 feet

Norway Spruce

1000—2 to 3 feet
1000—18 to 24 inches
1000—12 to 18 inches

Siberian Arbor Vitae

1000—3 to 4 feet
1000—2 to 3 feet
1000 1 to 2 feet

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